

Captain Green was shot through the leg. The sharpshooters were then discovered in the trees and killed, not one of them escaping. Major Lieberman, surgeon, killed one who was in a tree within a few feet of him. After the dead and wounded were placed on litters they were sent to San Fabian and immediately were on out-post duty, and about 9 o'clock captured one of the enemy who was trying to pass my post. In this day's fight we killed 300 or more, this being testified by insurgents since captured. The next morning the regiment returned to San Fabian, as the enormous exertion of the day before had so stiffened the men that an active pursuit of the enemy, though we had found one, would have been impossible.

"Nov. 16, the regiment again returned to San Jacinto, with General Wheaton commanding. There was no fight, however, and headquarters are established there. The day afterward Major Cronin's battalion was ordered to Managua to relieve Major March, who was in possession of that place. On the 20th, Major Cronin received information that Buencamaria, the insurgent secretary of state, was in a small hut in the vicinity of Carabanan. We therefore immediately marched toward that place and when about half a mile from the town there came from it a long procession of men, women and children, all dressed in white, and headed by a brass band. The city was one mass of white flags and banners, and together with the procession, reminded one of a biblical story. As we entered the city we were met by a president and the padre, who took us to the Town Hall, which was a long bamboo affair. We were seated in a circle and served with chocolate, coffee and cigars. About this time Captain Butler and Van Way, who were reconnoitering, brought in Aguinaldo's child and nurse, and adjutant. On the adjutant we found \$3,000 in gold.

"Buencamaria surrendered about midnight to Lieutenant Lowe (of Galveston formerly), who was officer of the guard.

"On Nov. 26 headquarters and two battalions were removed from San Jacinto, with orders to march to Vigan, about twenty-five miles north. Leaving San Fabian the 27th, the colonel placed me in charge of a train of thirty-four carabes, twenty-two carts and twenty-eight horses and ponies. This was great experience. The carabao can travel only two and a half miles an hour, and must be watered every hour or two, otherwise they would go water mad, especially on hot days. I, however, caught on to my job, and as we had plenty of water I easily kept up with the regiment. Each night we would hold up some president for quarters, so we lived well and everything went lovely until Dec. 4, when, about 3 o'clock, we halted for the day. We were hardly settled when firing was heard to our right. The colonel remarked to a bunch of officers standing near him: 'Well, gentlemen, when a soldier hears firing there is only one thing to do, and that is to go to it.' As we had dropped two companies en route the remaining five were quickly formed and moved out. We found General Young with one battalion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry and three troops of the Third Cavalry engaged in a fight with General Tinto and 800 men who were entrenched on a hill 1,500 feet high. Colonel Hare had no sooner taken the situation and examined the ground than he asked permission to charge the trenches. Permission was granted, and two companies of our regiment were sent up, the enemy retreating in great disorder, leaving a number of guns and a great amount of ammunition behind. Lieutenant Colonel Howze, of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, also went up with our companies.

SPANIARDS RELEASED.

"The next morning we crossed another hill and after burning a large insurgent barracks, containing more ammunition and arms, we headed for a place called San Quintin and rested for a part of the night. Leaving this place in the morning, at 6 o'clock we made for Pildigan, where we released over five hundred Spanish prisoners. They were so happy that they hugged one another, stood on their heads and performed various antics expressive of their delight. Colonel Hare put them to a thorough examination as to the direction taken by the American prisoners, but could get no information whatever. He then decided to send Lieutenant Colonel Howze, with his battalion of the Thirty-fourth, to Dolores, via Bangue, and we were to make a detour via San Jose to head them off. The Spaniards told us it was impossible to cross the mountains, but Colonel Hare was determined to try it, and try it he did.

"On the 7th we crossed the range and dropped into San Jose. So surprised were the natives that they could hardly believe their own eyes. We captured, however, \$200 in silver and an important message that gave us a good deal of information as to the plan of the insurgent campaign. We also captured several soldiers and sub-officers. On the 8th we reached Dolores, and as our men were without shoes and many ill, the colonel called for volunteers. Every man and officer responded, but he only took with him one hundred men and thirteen officers. On the 9th we struck a Christian Indian village. The people were little or no clothes, but they all came up and kissed our hands, and at the same time said something that sounded like 'Hillo hobo.' The queen came out and I presented her with a safety pin. It was received with much grace and pleasure as if it had been a diamond pin presented to a New York belle. We tried to buy three chickens for our mess and offered two dollars (Mexican) for them, but they would not sell. The sale was closed, however, for three brass buttons, one empty cartridge shell and a lead pencil. They would not have the money, and the next day I found that the Indian had made a pipe out of the shell.

"We struck Soloson on the 12th and there received a message from Howze stating that his command was stalled at the foot of the mountain and could go no further on account of having no shoes. We were in the same fix, but the colonel was determined to go ahead, so we caught up to Howze that night about 11 o'clock and left him the next day. The trail led through a canyon and as we entered it we found written on the rocks in large letters, 'Drink Pale Beer. On the way to hell.' This had been written by one of the prisoners who had at one time been with the brewery. At noon of the 13th a message from Howze stated he had received shoes and would try and catch us. He caught us that night about 11 o'clock.

HARE'S WARNING.

"The evening of Dec. 16th we ran into a small Iroto village and surprised a band of insurgents. We released three American prisoners. We also destroyed twenty-four guns and a lot of ammunition. Early the morning of the 18th a message was sent back advising General Young that we were hot on the trail of Gilmore and had only four days rations. About 8 o'clock Lieutenant Decker, who was in charge of the scouts, reported that he could see the balance of the American prisoners. Word was quietly passed back for every man to get ready for a charge, but to be careful not to shoot any of the Americans. Colonel Hare then in a loud voice shouted, 'American prisoners lie down!' Then with a cheer that shook the mountains we charged into the open space. The American prisoners, however, did not lie down, but knowing

that old American yell rushed into our arms.

"Poor fellows! They had been abandoned among the wild head hunters without food or arms of any kind, and had been a few hours later they would probably have been killed. We divided our clothes and food, but the sight of those poor fellows brought tears to every one's eyes. Lieutenant Gilmore had on a thin suit of clothes and his beard was gray. After lunch and a talk with the guides it was decided to go back over the old trail would be impossible, but as the maps showed it to be only a few days from the sea it was decided to follow the river. At the end of the second day we ran out of food and at the same time decided that the maps were not correct. The colonel then decided to purchase, if possible, food from the head hunters, and if not to hold them up. That night we struck a village, but there was not an ounce of food in it nor an Indian. We found, however, a lot of palm, which we pounded out with the aid of sticks. We worked all night only to find we had just enough for breakfast the next morning. At daylight we began to build rafts, and by night had completed thirty-two, and on account of the swift running rapids lost ten rafts the next day, including the arms and clothing of the men on them.

"Christmas day, Colonel Hare decided to stop and rebuild the rafts, so we halted at a deserted village, and while one-half of the men worked on the rafts, the other half pounded rice, wild sugar cane and coconuts. Part of the command had no shoes, part no trousers, many had fever, and almost everyone's feet were swollen. Dec. 28 we had two cases of measles, which had to be carried. Everything was getting black, and although we trusted in God, we worked hard and kept our guns clean. The evening of the 29th we rounded a sharp turn and there before us was a beautiful valley, while on the river bank was a little house, in front of which was a bamboo cross and a white flag. Under the cross was an Indian, while near him was rice to burn, tobacco, coconuts and sugar cane. The Indian told us it was four days to the sea, which was anything but good news.

HOW IT ENDED.

"On New Year's eve, one of the rafts containing one of the measles cases was capsized, while shooting the rapids, and on New Year's morning the poor fellow died. This was indeed a black day for we had gone to bed without any supper and started out without any breakfast. We were almost ready to again halt for the night when we sighted a small village. Here we had a good supper of rice and were told Abulug was only a few hours march. Early the next morning we sailed into Abulug, and were met there by Lieutenant McNamee and Paymaster Dwyer, of the Princeton. We received such delicate attention from all the officers of the Princeton that it will long be remembered. At 4:30 p. m. we buried our poor comrade, Private Fred H. Day, Company G, Thirty-fourth Infantry, in the churchyard. The colonel's words on this occasion were beautiful. To think that after all of our suffering poor Day should die only a few hours before relief came. Always ready, always willing, he had given up his life that others might live.

"It is impossible to tell of all our suffering and the many acts of heroism. One case in particular was that of Captain Burroughs, our adjutant, who, at the risk of his own life, had saved a Chinaman from drowning.

"On the morning of the 3d, with every man in a bull cart and a little American flag flying from the first wagon, we headed for Aparri. Arriving there we boarded the steamship Venus, reaching Vigan on the 5th. On reaching the shore, Colonel Hare was met by General Young, who said, as they shook hands: 'God bless you, Hare, and all; it was fine work; it was grand! Hare, I have recommended you and Howze for brigadier generals, and every officer and man for medals of honor.'

"There were no trails over the mountains, and only the sick and lame rode on the rafts. Some days our marching was so difficult that by night we would find we had not traveled in a direct line more than a mile and a half. The Indians were all at war with one another and the number of human heads hung from some of the huts in their decomposed condition is too horrible to describe.

"Besides releasing Gilmore and his men, our regiment had several good fights, some of which were large enough to give us a ring each for our colors, and a regiment can do that sort of work is a dandy. I have read in the papers of regiments capturing insurgent payrolls. I want to say right here that we have captured enough to start a paper factory."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What was the name of Secretary of State John Hay's wife?—E. L.

Clara Stone. Her father was Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, O.

Is the crabapple a native of this country?—W. F.

The cultivated sort is a native of Siberia, but there are at least two crabapples that grow wild here whose fruit is more or less prized.

Please give me the names of all the men who have been superintendents of West Point Military Academy.—Subs.

Write to the War Department at Washington for this information. We have no record of the Military Academy appointments.

Was there ever employed in scientific warfare a projectile consisting of two canisters chained together?—C. F.

Yes; this is the chain shot, which was much used, especially in navies, in the days when men-of-war were made of wood and engaged at very close quarters.

When was the first United States flag raised? 2. Who said: "I am not a Virginian, but an American"?—E. A.

On Aug. 3, 1777, at Fort Schuylers. New York, which was a military post on the site of the village of Rome. 2. Patrick Henry, before the Virginia convention of 1774.

What is meant by the honors of war?—Ball.

Marks of respect paid or concessions granted to a defeated enemy. They vary a great deal in different cases, and are fixed by the successful commander. As applied to reviewers of military commands and to funeral ceremonies, the term is misused.

A dispute has arisen over the correctness of the use of the initials of the husband's name when the name of the wife is used. Will you decide?—G. W. C.

If the husband is living, letters addressed to the wife should bear his initials. If he is dead, the widow may use his initials for a year and then use her own, though many continue to use the husband's.

Is the Suez canal fortified at either entrance or by forts en route? 2. What percentage of stock does England own?—Subscriber.

No. The canal is neutral and open to the ships of all nations in time of peace or war.

2. England controls the stock, but we do not know the exact number of shares it holds.

What are the comparative weights of ice and water per cubic foot?—T. P.

Unless you are engaged in calculations demanding nice accuracy, you may take ice at 57.5 pounds the cubic foot, and water at 62.5. Water increases in weight from 62.47 pounds, at 32 degrees Fahrenheit, to its maximum density of 63.45 pounds at 39.1 degrees, and then gradually decreases to 59.83 pounds, its weight at boiling point.

What is the mechanical system of the mail tube service now in operation in New York city?—O. B. L.

The propelling power is compressed air, and the tubes through which the cylindrical carriers are shot are eight inches in diameter. Though the apparatus at way stations and terminals is too complex for description here, its chief principles are old ones, newly coming only in small improvements on previous pneumatic carriers.

How many bales of cotton are produced in the world and how many by each country? Also, what is the consumption by countries?—H. C. R.

Last year's consumption was, in bales: Great Britain, 2,515,000; the European continent, 4,536,000; the United States, 3,553,000; India, 1,287,000; other countries, 727,000. Our crop for that year was 11,235,000 bales. The world's cotton is produced in about the following proportions: The United States, 20; East Indies, 1; other countries, 2.

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Wind pressures are much modified by cushions of still air held on exposed surfaces and by eddies at the margins of those surfaces. The following figures are based on the Robinson anemometer, and while lower than those of ten given, are fairly reliable: 30 miles, 2.64 to 4.21 pounds to the square foot; 40 miles, 4.44 to 6.4; 60 miles, 9.22 to 11.3.

How big was the moon Greeley discovered on his Polar expedition? 2. What is the scientific theory concerning it?—Maximus.

We give it up. You may have in mind the masses of meteoric iron discovered in Greenland in 1847 by Lieutenant R. E. Peary. These he has brought to this country. The largest weighed ninety tons. 2. Some scientists consider them to be large shooting stars, but others dispute this, pointing out that in famously great star showers there is no record of the fall of meteoric stone.

Of what is Portland cement composed, and how is it made?—Apprentice.

Of chalk or any other rich limestone, river mud or clay and oxide of iron. The proportions vary at different works from 65 to 80 per cent of limestone, to 35 to 20 per cent of clay and iron oxide. The ingredients are thoroughly mixed with water, dried on hot plates, calcined in a kiln and reduced to a fine powder. The cement should be kept several months in a dry place, its strength being thereby much increased.

Who was the inventor of hard rubber such as is used in comb?—F. P.

You ask a decision of a moot point. The invention is claimed for Nelson Goodyear, who also discovered and patented the receipt for vulcanized rubber. He filed a caveat on the last day of 1849, and his patent was granted on May, 1851. Austin G. Day patented a compound in the summer of 1848 that, it is said, is more nearly the vulcanite, or hard rubber, of commerce than the brittle composition of Goodyear, but the latter's representatives monopolized Day's invention on the claim that it was covered by the Goodyear patent.

Will you sketch the life of Andrew Carnegie?—Young S.

He was born at Dumfermling, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835, came to this country in 1848, settling at Pittsburgh. Two years later he was attending a small stationary engine. He was in succession telegraph messenger, operator, clerk to a superintendent of telegraph lines, and division superintendent of a railroad. The nucleus of his fortune came from the introduction of sleeping cars. With others he bought for \$40,000 of lands that paid cash dividends of over \$1,000,000 in a year. Soon afterward he began investing in rolling mills.

I have a silver medal that was found in an Indian chief's grave in Mississippi, sixty or seventy years ago. On one side is the head of Jefferson; on the other the inscription: "Thomas Jefferson; President of the United States, 1801." The other side is a helmet and pipe crossed, blade and bowl turned down; beneath are two clasped hands, one with three stars on the sleeve cuff, the other displaying an eagle. The inscription "Peace and Friendship" appears on this side. What is the medal?—Wheeler.

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Why is iron ore made into coarse cast iron, even when intended eventually to become wrought iron? Why should not this be done by one process?—B. R.

It can be done by one process, but not cheaply, nor is the product so uniform in quality. The disadvantages of the "direct" process are so many and so serious that it has practically disappeared as a means of manufacturing wrought iron for direct use. Inventors still regard its possibilities with great interest, but as yet they do not discover commercially valuable processes. Anyhow, their reward for success will be much smaller than it would have been years ago, for steel is now so cheap that it has, in large degree, driven wrought iron out of the market.

Give the number of enlisted soldiers in an infantry company, a battalion and regiment under the new army regulations. 2. Do you think that the Philippines will be retained in the Philippine islands until their term of enlistment expires in 1903? 3. Give the names of each side in the battle of Chickamauga.—G. W. T.

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What is the voucher system of book-keeping? How does it differ from the single and double entry methods? To what class of accounts is it applicable? Is it in general use at the present time?—Student.

The voucher system, as we understand it, is a feature, not a method, of book-keeping and may be used in connection with any method. It consists in keeping a record of all vouchers or receipted bills in a way to permit easy reference to them. A simple plan of doing this is to enter the number of the voucher in the cash book, the voucher itself, plainly numbered, being put on file. The system is applicable, of course, only to cash accounts, and in some shape is probably used by all methodical bookkeepers.

How were the parties represented in Congress during Cleveland's administrations? 2. What judges voted for and against the income tax?—Senator.

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the House, 244 Republicans, 104 Democrats and 7 Populists. 2. Those who believed the law unconstitutional were Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justices Field, Gray and Brewer. Opposed to them were Associate Justices Harlan, Brown, Jackson and White. Associate Justice Shiras finally changed his opinion and voted against the law.

Did the United States buy California from Mexico, and if so, what was the price paid? 2. What are the three great annual feasts of the Jews, and when is each celebrated? 3. What is the difference between a proselyte and a synagogue?—S. C. B.

Mexico had to cede California to us as a result of the war of 1846-47, but this country paid Mexico \$15,000,000 and assumed certain claims of our citizens against her. These amounted to more than \$3,000,000. 2. The Passover, lasting seven days, and beginning on the evening of the 15th day of the Jewish month of Nisan; Pentecost, one day, commencing on the evening of the 7th of Sivan; and Feast of Tabernacles, seven days, beginning on the 15th of Tisri. According to our calendar these are movable feasts. This year they fall, respectively, on April 14, June 3 and Oct. 8. Orthodox Jews celebrate two days for Pentecost, and eight days for each of the others. 3. The synagogue is the building or place of meeting for Jewish worship and religious instruction. The proselyte is a place of prayer, distinct from synagogue and temple, and usually roofless and rural.

MEDICAL NOTES.

(Prepared for the Sunday Journal by an Old Practitioner.)

The human ear is a more delicate organ than most people suppose. It is extremely dangerous to interfere with it by the use of earplugs, or any of the various instruments used for that purpose, in clearing it of wax. The wax is a natural secretion, and unless the ear becomes diseased it does not accumulate any faster than it is necessary to protect the passage from the entrance of insects and various particles which might otherwise be forced in and tend to interfere permanently with the hearing. The greatest care is necessary in washing the ears of little children. They should be washed outside, but on the inside only as far as the finger, wrapped in a soft towel, will go. The practice of forcing hairpins or any other hard instrument into the ear passage is fraught with danger of injuring the membrane and causing permanent deafness. Earache is a malady of the children, causing distressing pain. The simplest remedy for it is to take a little cotton, dipped in warm, sweet oil, and put into the ear passage. A danger that may arise from doing so simple a thing is that the minute particles of the cotton may be left in the ear. To prevent this, some physicians advise making a little wad of cotton and wrapping it in the finest and thinnest linen cambric that can be found, and dipping this in warm sweet oil. In cases of intense pain a few drops of oil of laudanum or camphor may be used with the oil. When foreign bodies get into the ear they should be removed by syringing them out with warm water. To attempt to remove anything from the ear passage by forcing an instrument in is a rash thing for any one except an aurist to undertake, and even the best medical practitioners refuse to treat affections of the eye or ear, but send their patients to specialists.

There is a wise old German saying that "only a god or a brute can dwell in solitude." Men and women need congenial companionship both for the sake of health and happiness. Just as one's lungs, after using up all the oxygen in a close room, need to be filled with fresh out-of-door air, so one's mind needs contact with other

minds to get new ideas. There is such a thing as mental as well as physical hunger. Herders on the large cattle ranches of the West frequently become mad from the isolation they are forced to endure. Women on lonely farms and in small villages grow morbid and mildly insane, and people do not realize that the cause is want of companionship. It is for this reason that a woman's work at home is always more trying than that of her husband, who goes to his office, sees new faces and has the friction that is produced by meeting other people. Even the farmer has more intercourse with his neighbors at the market than his wife, who may not see any one outside of her own family for weeks. It is a great mistake for young married people to isolate themselves, even if their taste leads them to a quiet life; they should make it a point to cultivate the acquaintance of a few agreeable friends.

A common cause of indigestion is irregularity respecting the time of meals. The human system seems to form habits and to be in a degree dependent upon the performance of its function in accordance with the habits formed. In respect to digestion this is especially observable. If a meal is taken at a regular hour the stomach becomes used to receiving food at that hour and is prepared for it. If meals are taken irregularly the stomach is taken by surprise, so to speak, and is never in that state of readiness which it should be for the prompt and perfect performance of its work. The habit which many professional and business men have of allowing their business to intrude upon their meal hours quite frequently, either wholly depriving them of a meal or obliging them to take it an hour or two later than usual, invariably undermines the best digestion in time. Every individual ought to consider the hour of meals a sacred one, not to be intruded upon by any ordinary occurrence. Eating is a matter of too great importance to be interrupted or delayed by ordinary matters of business or convenience.

There is perhaps no surer sign of health, says Sir Morell Mackenzie, than the capacity of sleeping soundly for several hours. It is not only the "raveled sleeve of care" that is knitted up by sleep, but the worn tissues have time to recover themselves, and on waking the system is like a watch that has been wound up. It is not so much the quantity of sleep that is important as the quality, and if there is a certain amount of truth in the old saying that one hour before midnight is worth two after, it is because in healthy persons the first sleep is usually sounder than any that follows. An excellent sign of good condition is complete recuperation after a long sleep—that is to say, the power of waking after six or seven or even five hours of good sleep. This shows that the system easily recovers itself from fatigue, and that is one of the physical characteristics that most help to prolong life. Among a number of centenarians mentioned by Sir George Humphrey this quality of being fully refreshed by comparatively short sleep was present in a very large proportion. On the other hand, there is no surer sign of overwork than disturbed sleep.

During infancy a healthy infant sleeps most of the time during the first two weeks, and in early years people are disposed to let children sleep as they will. At six or seven years of age, when school begins, the hours of sleep are persistently lessened, and at the age of ten or eleven the child is allowed to sleep only eight or nine hours when it should be allowed to sleep at least ten or eleven hours. Up to twenty a youth needs nine hours sleep, and an adult should have eight. Insufficient sleep is one of the greatest evils of the

day, the want of proper rest, especially for the nervous system and the brain, producing deterioration, both of body and mind. So that to-day exhaustion and intellectual disorders are gradually taking the place of the love of work and general well-being.

Children who are brought up to sleep with the chamber window slightly open are much less likely to catch cold than those cooped up in tightly closed rooms. The old adage, "where the sun does not enter the doctor must," like many old sayings, is founded on common sense. The wise mother arranges her sleeping rooms on the sunny side of the house, and appreciates the necessity of having plenty of light and an abundance of fresh air. Exclusion of sun and air from, and over-heating sleeping rooms, is a common and often the only cause of that tired feeling of which many people complain in the morning. By keeping up the shades during the day and opening the windows a little at the top at night sleep is always more refreshing and invigorating.

Keeping your temper is an admonition usually made with a moral sense with reference to its effect upon character, but there is a physical effect of bad temper which should be considered by all who wish to enjoy good health. Your anger usually has injurious effects upon the organs of the body, causing the heart to palpitate, the arteries to become distended, and leading to vertigo and a sense of oppression. After a fit of anger there is usually a feeling of exhaustion, and there is often headache. Excessive anger leads to an excessive secretion of bile, which may induce bilious fever and inflammation of the liver, these being the effects of anger and not the cause.

Among the causes of deafness is the use of smelling salts. Specialists claim that, aside from rupture of the ear drum, there are few symptoms of defective hearing not directly traceable to some disease of the nose or throat. The excessive use of pungent smelling salts irritates, and inflames the olfactory nerves, not only weakening and eventually destroying the sense of odor, but rendering the sense of hearing defective.

Sleeplessness may sometimes be caused by coldness of the extremities due to a weak circulation, to overwork or fatigue. In such cases rubbing the extremities and the use of stimulants may induce rest. A

hot foot bath and a hot-water bottle to the feet is often efficacious.

Prescriptions.

For offensive breath the following is recommended by La Modicaine Moderne: Strong infusion of sage leaves, eight ounces; pure glycerine, one ounce; tincture of myrrh, tincture of lavender, of each three drachms; Labarraque's solution, one ounce. Use a small quantity of this as a gargle.

In fever Dr. White's formula is: Bromide of potash, one-half ounce; tincture of belladonna, thirty-two minims; tincture of aconite root, eight drops; sweet spirits of nitre, three drachms; mixture of citrate of potash sufficient to make eight ounces. This must be kept in a cool place. One tablespoonful every two or three hours.

L. N. M. D.

The Dawn of Peace.

Put off, put off your mail, O kings, And break the helmeted host! Your hands must learn a surer grasp, Your hearts a better trust.

Oh, bend back the lance's point, And break the helmeted host! A noise is in the morning wind, But not the note of war.

Upon the grassy mountain paths The glittering hosts increase, They come! They come! How fair their feet! They come who publish peace.

And victory, fair victory, Our enemies our ours! For all the clouds are chased in light, And all the earth with flowers.

Aye, still depressed and dim with dew! But wait a little while, And with the radiant deathless rose The wilderness shall smile.

And every tender, living thing Shall feed by streams of rest, Nor lambs shall from the flock be lost, Nor nestlings from the nest.

—John Ruskin.

Avoid drying inhalant, dry that which chills and beals the membranes.

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CATARRH easily and pleasantly. Contains no mercury, nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Alleviates Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. Regular size, 50 cents; family size, \$1.00; at druggists or by mail.

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